measurement than the features mentioned. This would include mating reactions, rivalry and fighting, parental behavior toward young, and the like.

Moore finds definite evidence that masculinized females show exact male copulatory sex reactions and that feminized males show a tendency toward maternal behavior with the young. The interchanged sex hormones appear therefore to modify the psychic nature of one sex in the direction of the other.

CONTINUOUS VARIATION, AND ITS INHERITANCE IN PEROMYSCUS

Sumner (Amer. Nat. 1918, p. 177; 290; 439) finds evidence of continuous variation, subject to selection and to blending in inheritance, as well as evidence of other variations which are discontinuous and behave in breeding in accordance with Mendelian expectations in four local races of the wild deer-mouse *Peromyscus maniculatus*. These continuous variations relate both to pigment and to measurable structural features. These observations furnish cogent materials for further denial of the all-sufficiency of the extreme "Mendelian-mutation-pure-line" interpretation of evolution.

MOULT AND REGENERATION OF PELAGE IN DEER-MICE

Collins (Jour. Exp. Zool., Oct 1918) records observations on the normal moult of several varieties of deer-mice and on regeneration of the pelage after artificial removal.

The general body is destitute of hair and pigment at birth. The upper parts of the body begin, on the second day, to assume a bluish-black tinge and the hair begins to come thru the skin. The ventral white hair begins to show a day or two later. The characteristic juvenal pelage is attained in four or five weeks. This is made up of a thin coat of long and coarse overhair, filled between with a fine soft underfur. The hairs of the underfur are agouti,- slate colored at base, a narrow intermediate band of pale mouse gray near the tip, and a black tip. The overhairs lack the intermediate band,- not being agouti. The ventral surface is similar except that the tips of the hairs are white. The line between the deep gray of the back and the white of the belly is very sharp.

The transition to the post juvenal pelage begins at age of six weeks and requires about eight weeks for completion. It begins to appear at the throat and proceeds dorsally and anteriorly, then